# □□□□ - The Ancient Nile Realm [ITA - ENG]

[ITA]: Ciao, e benvenuti a tutti in questa avventura che ci farà scoprire l'antico egitto e la lingua egizia (per scoprire il significato/aggiungere delle parole uso: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Main_Page)

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[ENG]: Hello, and welcome everyone to this adventure that will make us discover ancient Egypt and the Egyptian language. (To find out/add the meaning of the words I use: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Main_Page)

The Map of Ancient Egypt

Mediterranean Sea
Jerusalem
Rosetta
Damietta
Gaza
Alexandria
Buto
Rafah
Sais
Naukratis
Busiris
Tanis
Pelusium
Avaris
Wadi Natrun
Bubastis
Nile Delta
Merimde
Heliopolis
Cairo
Giza
Memphis
Saqqara
Helwan
Dahshur
Sinai
Faiyum
Lower Egypt
Timna
Meydum
Lahun
Serabit al-Khadim
Heracleopolis
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Bahariya Oasis
Beni Hasan
Hermopolis
Amarna
Asyut
Badari
Eastern Desert
Qau
Western Desert
Akhmim
Red Sea
Thinis
Abydos
Dendera
Quseir
Kharga Oasis
Naqada
Koptos
Thebes
Dakhla Oasis
Tod
Upper Egypt
Hierakonpolis
Edfu
Kom Ombo
Aswan
Berniké
Dunqul Oasis
Nabta Playa
Abu Simbel
Wadi Allaqi
Buhen
Kush
Wadi Gabgaba
Nubian Desert
Kerma
Kawa
Napata
Gebel Barkal

The major deities of Ancient Egypt

OSIRIS
Underworld/ Afterlife
ISIS
Magic, Marriage, Healing, and Protection
SET
Chaos, Deserts and Storms
ANUBIS
Mummification/ Afterlife
ANUKET
Personification of the Nile River
BAST
Warfare
GEB
The Earth
HATHOR
Joy, Feminine Love, and Motherhood
MAJOR DEITIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT
The Gods and Goddesses of the Ancient Nile
KHEPRI
Solar Deity
HORUS
Tutelary god/ Sky, War and Hunting
TAWERET
Protector, Childbirth, Fertility
THOTH
Arbitrator, Writing, Magic, Science, Judgement of the Dead
KHNUM
Rebirth, Creation, the Evening Sun
KHONSU
The Moon, "Pathfinder," "Traveler"
AMUN
King of the Gods, Wind
MA'AT
Truth, Balance, Order, Harmony, Law, Morality, and Justice
NEITH
War, Hunting, "Prime Creator"
NEKHBET
Vulture-Headed Tutelary Deity
NUT
The Sky
PTAH
Patron of Craftsmen and Architects
RA
The Sun
SEKHMET
Warrior Deity, Healing
SERKET
Fertility, Nature, Animals, Medicine, Magic, and Healing Venomous Stings and Bites
SESHAT
Wisdom, Knowledge, and Writing
SHU
Light and Air
SOBEK
Deity of Nile Crocodiles
TEFNUT
Moisture, Moist Air, Dew and Rain
WADJET
Cobra-Headed Protector of All Egypt
A MR. P'S MYTHOPEDIA PRESENTATION...
BES
Protector of Households, Mothers and Children
ANHUR
War God, Patron of the Egyptian Army
AMMIT
"Devourer of the Dead"
HEQET
Frog-faced Fertility Deity

The history of Egypt (however in this document we will go from 3150 B.C to 30 B.C)

# A Timeline of Egypt

Menes, the first Pharoah of Egypt

Hatshepsut, a famous female Pharoah

Akhenaten, father of Tutenkhamun

Tutenkhamun, the boy Pharoah

3150 B.C. — 1497 B.C. — 1351 B.C. — 1325 B.C.

ANCIENT EGYPT

Cleopatra was the last Pharoah of Egypt

1279 B.C.

Ramesses II, known as the greatest Pharoah of all

Scholars like Hypatia and Ptolemy develop important learning

ROMANS

370

30 B.C.

PTOLOMIES

The Mamluks, former slaves, rule for 250 years

1250

1517

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

450

Islam and Arabic are introduced to Egypt

642

ISLAMIC EGYPT

Christianity is brought to Egypt

Napoleon tries to invade but fails

1798

1882 — 1820 — 1799

Cotton starts to be a major industry

The Rosetta Stone is discovered

The Denshawai incident makes Egyptians angry at the British in charge

1906

THE BRITISH INVADE

1953 — 1919

Many Egyptians protest British control, including many women

Egypt gains independence

EGYPTIAN REPUBLIC

1956

Egytians led by Nasser overthrow the Egyptian King

The Suez Crisis almost leads to war between Egypt and Britain

2015 — 1973 — 1967

Egypt is involved in several wars

The Arab

## Links

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Ancient_Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_language

https://www.penn.museum/cgi/hieroglyphsreal.php

https://www.reddit.com/r/ancientegypt/s/b0GKlaglZ6

https://www.reddit.com/r/AncientEgyptian/s/nxJyDTU0Yt

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https://www.omniglot.com/writing/egyptian.htm

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https://www.wikihow.com/Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphics

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hieratic

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye_of_Horus

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thebes%2C_Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ra

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isis

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amun

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sekhmet

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set_(deity)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horus

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye_of_Ra

https://www.ancientsociety.com/egypt/whats-the-difference-between-the-eye-of-ra-and-the-eye-of-horus/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Dynasty_of_Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aaru

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siwa_Oasis

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cats_in_ancient_Egypt

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medjay

https://pharaoh.se/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Egyptian_religion

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandria

## Sentences

- "□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□"(ḏd mdw jn jnpw n wsjr jj.tj m ḥtp) = [ITA] "Parole dette da Anubi a Osiride: sei il benvenuto in pace"/[ENG] "Words spoken by Anubis to Osiris: You are welcome in peace"

- "□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□" (ḏd.t.n jnpw n wsjr m ḥtp) = [ITA] "Ciò che è stato detto da Anubi a Osiride: in pace"/[ENG] "What was said by Anubis to Osiris: in peace"

- "□□□Mia □□□□□□□□□□□□□□" (Wnn Mia m rmṯ-ny-Km.t) = [ITA]: "Mia è egiziana"/[ENG]: "Mia is Egyptian"

- "□□□□□□□□□" (jj .j m kmt) = [ITA]: "Io vengo dall'egitto"/[ENG]: "i come from Egypt"

- "□□□□□□□□□" (jj .j n kmt) = [ITA]: "Io vengo in Egitto"/[ENG]: "i come to Egypt"

## Words

- "□□□□□" (m ḥtp) = [ITA]: "in pace"/[ENG]: "In peace"
- " □□□□□□"  (jj.tj) = [ITA]: "benvenuto" /[ENG]: "Welcome"
- "□" (n) = [ITA]: "A"/[ENG] "to"
- "□" = [ITA]: determinativo maschile/[ENG]: male determinative
- "□"  = [ITA]: determinativo femminile/[ENG]: female determinative
- "□" = [ITA]: determinativo regale; divino/[ENG]: royal determinative; divine
- "□□□□□□□□□" (r n km.t) = [ITA]: "lingua egizia"/[ENG]: "Ancient

Egyptian language"

• "□□□□" (kmt) = [ITA]: "egitto"/[ENG]: "Egypt"

• "□" (nwt) = [ITA]: "Città"/[ENG]: "Town; city"

• "□□□" (jrjsjr) = [ITA]: "Osiride"/[ENG]: "Osiris" ([ENG] Osiris was the god of fertility, agriculture, the afterlife, the dead, resurrection, life, and vegetation in ancient Egyptian religion/[ITA]: Osiride era il dio della fertilità, dell'agricoltura, dell'aldilà, dei morti, della resurrezione, della vita e della vegetazione nell'antica religione egizia)

• "□□□□□" (ỉnpw/u) = [ITA]: "Anubi"/[ENG]: "Anubis" ([ENG]: Anubis is the god of funerary rites, protector of graves, and guide to the underworld in ancient Egyptian religion/[ITA]: Anubi è il dio dei riti funerari, protettore delle tombe e guida nell'aldilà nell'antica religione egizia)

• "□□□" (wnn) = [ITA]: "essere"/[ENG]: "to be"; "To exist"

• " □□" (ḏd) = [ITA]: "Dire"/[ENG]: "to say"

• "□□□□□□□□□□" (rmṯ n kmt) = [ITA]: "egiziani"/[ENG]: "Egyptians"

• "□□□□□" (rmṯ) = [ITA]: "gente"/[ENG]: "People"

• (Maschile/male)" □□" /(femminile/female)"□□" (ny/nt) = [ITA]: aggettivo relativo (nisba) "di"/[ENG]: relative adjective (nisba) "of"

• "□□□□" [1] (Ḏḥwtj) = [ITA]: "Thot"/[ENG]: "Thoth" ([ENG]: Thoth is the god of the Moon, wisdom, knowledge, writing, hieroglyphs, science, magic, art, and judgement/[ITA]: Thot è il dio della Luna, della saggezza, della conoscenza, della scrittura, dei geroglifici, della scienza, della magia, dell'arte e del giudizio.)

• "□□□□□□" [1] (ỉỉ-m-ḥtp) = "Imhotep" ([ENG]: Imhotep was an Egyptian chancellor to the King Djoser, possible architect of Djoser's step pyramid, and high priest of the sun god Ra at Heliopolis. in the 3,000 years following his death, he was

gradually glorified and deified/[ITA]: Imhotep fu un cancelliere egizio del re Djoser, possibile architetto della piramide a gradoni di Djoser e sommo sacerdote del dio sole Ra a Eliopoli. Nei 3000 anni successivi alla sua morte, fu gradualmente glorificato e divinizzato.)

• "□" (jj) = [ITA]: " Venire"/[ENG]: "come"

• "□"/"□"/"□" (.j) = [ITA]: "Me"; "io"; "mio"/[ENG]: "I"; "me"; "my"

• "□□" (sꜣ/zꜣ) = [ITA]: "Figlio"/[ENG]: "Son"

• "□□□□" [1] (sšꜣt) = "Seshat" ([ENG]: Shesat was the ancient Egyptian goddess of writing, wisdom, and knowledge/[ITA]: Shesat era l'antica dea egizia della scrittura, della saggezza e della conoscenza.)

• "□" (ꜥ-n-ḫ) = [ITA]: "Vita"/[ENG]: "Life"

• "□" = (wḏꜣt) [ITA]: "occhio di Horus" ; "protezione"/[ENG]: "Eye of horus"; "protection"

• "□□□□" (tꜣ-jpy) = [ITA]: "Tebe"/[ENG]: "thebes"

• "□□□" (tꜣ) = [ITA]: "terra"; "regno"; "Paese"/[ENG]: "land"; "realm"; "country"

• "□□" (tꜣ) = [ITA]: "il"/[ENG]: "the"

• " □□□" (ḥtp) = [ITA]: "pace"/[ENG]: "peace"

• "□□□□□" (rꜥ) = "Ra" ([ENG]: Ra was the ancient Egyptian deity of the Sun/[ITA]: Ra era l'antica divinità egizia del Sole)

• "□□□□"  (ꜣūsat) = [ITA]: " iside"/[ENG]: "Isis" (Isis was believed to help the dead enter the afterlife, and she was considered the divine mother of the pharaoh. Her maternal aid was invoked in healing spells to benefit ordinary people/[ITA] Si credeva che Iside aiutasse i morti a raggiungere l'aldilà ed era considerata la madre divina del faraone. Il suo aiuto materno veniva invocato negli

incantesimi di guarigione a beneficio della gente comune.)

• "□□□□"/"□□□□□□" (jmn/jmn-rꜥ) = "Amun"/"Amun-ra" ([ENG]: King of gods in the Ancient Egyptian religion/[ITA]: Re degli dei nell'antica religione egizia)

• "□" (m) = in

• "□" = [ITA]: "Sole"/[ENG]: "Sun"

• "□□" (sw) = [ITA]: "lui"/[ENG]: "he"; "him"

• "□□□□" (ꜥ3) = [ITA]: participio attivo perfettivo di ꜥ3j: "grande"; "grandioso" ; "importante" /[ENG]: perfective active participle of ꜥ3j: "big"; "great"; "important"

• "□□□□" (ꜥ3) = [ITA]: "qui"; "lì"/[ENG]: "here"; "there"

• "□" (pr) = [ITA]: "Casa"/[ENG]: "House"

• "□□" (pr-ꜥ3) = [ITA]: "Palazzo"; "faraone"/[ENG]": Palace"; "pharaoh"

• "□□□" (rꜥ-ms-sw) = [ITA]: "ramses"/[ENG]: "Ramesses"

• "□□□□□□" (twt-ꜥnḫ-jmn) = "Tutankhamon"

• "□" (ḥr m) = "horus" ([ENG]: Horus is the god of kingship, healing, protection, the sun, and the sky/[ITA]: Horus è il dio della regalità, della guarigione, della protezione, del sole e del cielo.)

• "□□□□" (stẖ) = "set" ([ENG]: Set is the god of deserts, storms, disorder, violence, and foreigners in ancient Egyptian

religion/[ITA]: Set è il dio dei deserti, delle tempeste, del disordine, della violenza e degli stranieri nell'antica religione egizia.)

• "□□□□" (sḫmt) = "sekhmet" ([ENG]: the goddess of medicine of Ancient Egypt/[ITA]: La dea della medicina dell'antico Egitto)

• "□□□□" (sḫm) = [ITA]: (intransitivo) essere (diventare) fisicamente "potente"; "vigoroso"/[ENG]: (intransitive) to be(come) physically "powerful"; "vigorous"

• "□□□□□" (ḥꜥpj) = [ITA]: "nilo"; il dio "hapi"/[ENG]: "Nile"; the God "hapi"

• "□□□□□□□" (pr-m-ws)  = [ITA]: "piramide"/[ENG]: "pyramid"

• "□□□□" (mr) = [ITA]: "(intransitivo, riferito a persone e parti del corpo) "essere (diventare) fisicamente malato"; "avere dolore"; "essere (diventare) malato o infermo"; "soffrire"; "avere dolore""/[ENG]: (intransitive, of people and body parts) " to be(come) physically ill"; "in pain"; " to be(come) sick or diseased"; 'to ail"; "to ache"

• "□□□□□□□□" (jrt-rꜥ) = [ITA]: "L'occhio di ra"/[ENG]: "Eye of ra"

• "□□□" (jrt) = [ITA]: "occhio"/[ENG]: "Eye"

• "□□□□" (mjw) = [ITA]: "gatto"/[ENG]: "Cat"

• "□□□□□□□□□□□□" (mḏɜ.j) = Medjay

• "□□□" (mwt) = [ITA]: "Madre"; "mamma"/[ENG]: "Mother"; "mom"

- "□□□□" (jt) = [ITA]: "Padre"; "papà"/[ENG]: "father"; "dad"

- "□□□□□□□" (jꜣrw) = "aaru" ([ENG]: the afterlife of Ancient Egypt/[ITA]: l'aldilà dell'antico Egitto)

- "□□□□□" (is) = [ITA]: "Tomba"/[ENG]: "Tomb"

- "□□□" (Nwt) = [ITA]: "Cielo"/[ENG]: "sky"

- "□□□□" (Nwt) = " Nut" ([ENG]: The goddess of the sky of Ancient Egyptian mythology/[ITA]: La dea del cielo nella mitologia dell'antico Egitto)

- "□□□" (ḥnꜥ) = [ITA]: "insieme"/[ENG]: "with"

## Grammar

The pronouns of Middle Egyptian

☟

**Middle Egyptian personal pronouns** [hide ▲]

| | number | first person | second person | | third person | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *masculine* | *feminine* | *masculine* | *feminine* |
| **suffix pronouns** | **singular** | ⌀, .j | .k, .kj[1] | .t, .t | .f, .fj[1] | .s, .sj[1] |
| | **dual**[2] | .nj | .tnj, .tnj | | .snj | |
| | **plural** | .n | .tn, .tn | | .sn, .w[3] | |
| **enclitic ('dependent') pronouns** | **singular** | wj, w | tw, tw | tn, tn | **sw**, st | sj, s, st |
| | **plural** | n | tn, tn | | sn, st | |
| **stressed ('independent') pronouns** | **singular** | jnk | ntk, twt[2] | ntt, ntt, twt[2] | ntf, swt[2] | nts, swt[2] |
| | **plural** | jnn[3] | nttn, nttn | | ntsn | |
| **stative ('pseudoparticiple') endings** | **singular** | .kw | .tj, .t, .tw[3] | | ⌀, .w | .tj, .t, .tw[3] |
| | **plural** | .wn, .wjn | .tjwn, .tjwnj | | ⌀, .w, .y | |
| **proclitic ('subject form') pronouns**[3] | **singular** | tw.j | tw.k | tw.t | **sw** | sj, st |
| | **plural** | tw.n | tw.tn | | st | |

[1] Only when attached to a dual noun or prospective participle.

[2] Only in formal texts, especially religious texts.

[3] Only in postclassical (Neo-Middle Egyptian) texts.

# Egyptian family terms

☟

**Egyptian family terms** [hide ▲]

| *hnw*, *ꜣbwt* (“family”) | *Male* | *Female* |
|---|---|---|
| **parent** | jt (“father”) | **mwt** (“mother”) |
| **sibling** | sn (“brother”) | snt (“sister”) |
| **child** | zꜣ (“son”) | zꜣt (“daughter”) |
| **spouse** | hj (“husband”) | ḥmt (“wife”) |

[ENG]: In Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, determinatives came at the end of a word. Nearly every word – nouns, verbs, and adjectives – features a determinative, some of which become very specific: "Upper Egyptian barley" or "excreted things". It is believed that they were used as much as word dividers as for semantic disambiguation. Examples include 𓀀 (man), 𓀁 (woman) and 𓀭 (god/king).

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[ITA]: Nei geroglifici egizi, i determinativi si trovavano alla fine di una parola. Quasi ogni parola – nomi, verbi e aggettivi – presentava un determinativo, alcuni dei quali molto specifici: "orzo dell'Alto Egitto" o "cose escrete". Si ritiene che fossero usati tanto come separatori di parole quanto per la disambiguazione

semantica. Esempi includono □ (uomo), □ (donna) e □ (dio/re).

[ITA]: gli egiziani usavano la formula Verbo-Soggetto-Oggetto (VSO) per costruire delle frasi a differenza dell'italiano moderno che usa il Soggetto-Verbo-Oggetto (SVO), una frase VSO è Per esempio: "Ascolta il faraone lo scriba." Invece di "Il faraone ascolta lo scriba".
----------[ENG]: The Egyptians used the Verb-Subject-Object (VSO) formula to construct sentences, unlike modern English which uses the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). A VSO sentence is, for example: "Listen to the pharaoh the scribe." Instead of "The pharaoh listens to the scribe.".

[ITA]: la lingua Egizia non ha la parola "e" (la cosa più simile è "insieme" ovvero: "□□□" [ḥnꜥ])
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[ENG]: The Egyptian language does not have the word "and" (the closest thing is "together" or: "□□□" [ḥnꜥ]

## Sources

"GEROGLIFICI: GUIDA definitiva ALLA SCRITTURA EGIZIA" , FRANCO COSIMO PANINI, 2024